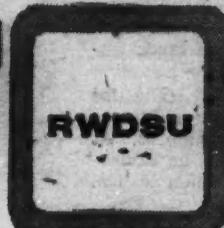


EXCLUSIVE

'RECORD'



Vol. 7, No. 19 • 401 Oct. 23, 1960

INTERVIEW

WITH SEN.



'Record' Managing Editor Bernard Stephens interviews Democratic Presidential candidate John F. Kennedy during Senator's whirlwind visit to New York.

KENNEDY — Pages 10, 11

**'65' Convention Celebrates Gains;
Rev. King, Mayor Wagner Laud Union**

— Page 5

Union Leaders Prime Targets In Nixon Election Campaigning

WASHINGTON (PAI)—How do the Republicans expect to win votes of workingmen when they spend so much of their time abusing the labor movement?

With the great bulk of organized labor behind the Democratic ticket of Kennedy and Johnson, they are using the same gimmicks that have been applied by the traditional anti-unionists of yesteryear and today. They are seeking to drive a wedge between labor leadership and membership.

Vice President Nixon is floating his words over the heads of trade union officials to rank-and-file members. At Bay City, Mich., for example, he declared: "I'm not for what the union leaders are for."

This is pretty much a blanket statement. It puts him in opposition to raising minimum wages and increasing coverage, aid to depressed areas, meaningful civil rights, health care for the aged, federal aid to education, and other provisions in the AFL-CIO program.

Perhaps Nixon and his advisors believe that trade unionists just aren't interested in such things.

On the other hand, at the lower level, Nixon supporters are taking hatchet in hand and bitterly going to work on the labor movement. Foremost in this field is Sen. Barry Goldwater (R. Ariz.), who has been traveling across the country in Nixon's behalf, saying "the labor bosses own the Democratic party."

In Chicago he said that "Kennedy and Johnson will be beholden to labor leaders. The White House to a large degree will be operated by the heads of the AFL-CIO if Jack Kennedy is elected." This is a line which Goldwater, a prime supporter of anti-union legislation in the Senate, is using throughout the South.

Employers Count on Nixon

An outfit which calls itself "Restaurant Voters for Nixon" — made up of major employers in the restaurant field — is seeking money and support for the GOP candidates. A letter sent out to "Dear Restaurant Voter" by the group's executive director, Thomas W. Power, promised, in effect, that if Nixon and Lodge were elected, they would not be saddled with higher minimum wage legislation, increasing social security payments and the like. Restaurant workers are not now covered by the federal minimum wage.



"Go way boy... Ya Bother Me!"

In Illinois, Samuel W. Witwer, Republican opponent of Sen. Paul Douglas (D), accused the liberal incumbent of "coherent allegiance to the labor bosses that takes precedence over his concern for both the working people and the public welfare."

In the South, Republicans are sparing no efforts to smear organized labor. When Democratic Vice Presidential nominee Lyndon B. Johnson's train went through the Southern states, organized groups of Nixon youth carried signs which read "Walter Reuther Speaks Today," "Where Does LBJ Stand on Right-to-Work Law?", and "LBJ, Friend of Socialism."

Johnson answered these attacks sharply in a speech in Marianna, Fla., in which he said that while he may have had disagreements with Meany and Reuther on some issues, they certainly weren't "crooks or thugs." He also said, in discussing the Landrum-Griffin Act, "I think that in some respects we may have gone too far."

In Virginia, Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, a strong Kennedy-Johnson supporter, was attacked by State Republican Vice Chairman Walter R. Gambill on the religious issue. Gambill says that Virginians fear "Kennedy kneeling to kiss the feet of Walter Reuther."

COPE Drive Zooms Over \$16,000 Mark

NEW YORK CITY—Nearly \$5,000 was turned in to the RWDSU's political action campaign during the past two weeks to swell the total to \$16,701, Pres. Max Greenberg reported. More than half the new contributions were turned in by the International Union's two largest affiliates, District 65 and Local 1-S, both of New York.

A check for \$2,500 contributed by union members to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) was presented to Pres. Greenberg by District 65 Pres. David Livingston at the district's biennial convention held Oct. 7-9 in upstate New York (see Page 4).

In a similar presentation, Local 1-S Pres. Sam Kovenetsky turned over \$800, in addition to a prior contribution of \$1,000, at his local's annual stewards' conference, held Oct. 11 at the Hotel New Yorker.

In both cases, the checks were turned over after a discussion of national election issues. This was also the main theme of Greenberg's addresses at the meetings. Excerpts of his remarks appear on Page 8.

Political Action Mounts

Heightened political activity throughout every section of the RWDSU was also reported as the election campaign swung into its final weeks. A record enrollment of registered voters was reported in New York State as registration ended Oct. 15. Hundreds of thousands of new voters were enrolled in New York City, a factor that political observers say may well give Sen. Kennedy New York State's 45 electoral votes, and very possibly the entire election.

New York's trade unions were credited with playing a decisive role in the drive to register all eligible voters. RWDSU affiliates were among the most active in

this campaign, with an especially significant part played by District 65, and Local 1199 and other locals with a large number of Spanish-speaking members.

The same machinery used by the unions in getting members to register will be put to work on Election Day to get out the vote. Similar reports of success

in registration have been coming into the International Union from various parts of the country. Political action has come to the fore in areas where unionists did little or nothing in previous years. This increased interest in the election is expected to be reflected in the total collected for COPE, RWDSU officers said.

COPE Scoreboard for RWDSU Locals

Local No.	City and State	Amount	379	Columbus, Ohio	400.00
1-S	New York, N.Y.	1,800.00	386	Grand Rapids, Mich.	49.00
19	Memphis, Tenn.	85.00	390	Cincinnati, Ohio	253.00
27A	Newport News, Va.	49.00	441 A	Decatur, Ala.	13.00
50	New York, N.Y.	590.00	503	New Orleans, La.	85.00
Dist. 65	New York, N.Y.	2,500.00	530	Fremont, Mich.	39.50
87	Saginaw, Michigan	114.00	690	South Bend, Ind.	17.00
87B	Cleveland, Ohio	18.00	721	New York, N.Y.	499.00
93	Lansing, Mich.	76.00	780	New York, N.Y.	50.00
94	Marysville, Ohio	70.00	850	Girard, Pa.	200.00
102	Corinth, Miss.	22.00	853A	Chicago, Ill.	251.00
108	Newark, N.J.	1,000.00	860	Waterloo, Iowa	25.00
115	Depew, N.Y.	35.00	880	Springfield, Ohio	19.00
125	St. Joseph, Mo.	102.00	890	Tampa, Fla.	24.00
149	Glendale, W. Va.	133.50	906	New York, N.Y.	1,250.00
180C	Port Gibson, Miss.	32.00	923	New York, N.Y.	100.00
184L	Kansas City, Kans.	190.00	934	Danbury, Conn.	63.00
226	Trenton, N.J.	200.00	1034	Philadelphia, Pa.	108.00
228	Bristol, Pa.	118.00	1064	Detroit, Mich.	406.00
256	Cincinnati, Ohio	759.00	1199	New York, N.Y.	500.00
258	Cincinnati, Ohio	17.00	1268	New York, N.Y.	600.00
260	New York, N.Y.	44.00	1814	Port Arthur, Texas	85.00
273	South Bend, Ind.	10.00	NEJB	Massachusetts	213.00
277	Dillonvale, Ohio	77.00			
305	Mount Vernon, N.Y.	419.00			
338	New York, N.Y.	3,000.00			
			Total		\$16,701.00

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rwdsu RECORD

LIBERAL CONTROL OF '61 CONGRESS SEEN HANGING ON KENNEDY ELECTION VICTORY

By GENE ZACK

Assistant Editor, AFL-CIO News

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Control of the 87th Congress—not in the classical terms of Democratic vs. Republican but in the meaningful sense of liberal vs. conservative—is an integral part of the presidential campaign.

The election of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson will go a long way toward nullifying the powers wielded by the conservative Republican-southern Democratic coalition which has dominated the national legislative scene for the past 23 years.

The restoration to the liberal elements of the Democratic party of the executive branch of government, coupled with a liberal Congress, could result in new progress along the broad front of social legislation—health care, minimum wage, civil rights, unemployment compensation, aid to education, housing and labor—as well as in the critical areas of international affairs, adequate defense and foreign aid.

Seven More Senate Seats Needed

But to put the right-wing coalition completely to rout, what is needed is for liberals to win some seven Senate seats and about 30 of the 49 marginally-won House seats now occupied by conservatives of both parties, while at the same time retaining all of the liberal-held seats won by small margins in 1958.

With liberals in firm control of the Senate, for example, meaningful changes are possible in the still-archaic Rule 22, which spells out the procedure for closing off debate. Even with the modifications approved in 1959, in practice it still takes the votes of 67 Senators (out of 100) to end filibusters.

Liberal control of the House would force a change in that body's rules, too. As things now stand, the powerful House Rules Committee, sitting astride the pipelines through which legislation moves from committee to the floor, effectively seals off liberal legislation.

Nowhere within the complex structure of Congress is the power of the coalition more in evidence, for here two southern Democrats and four conservative Republicans—a handful of willful men—can thwart the wishes of the majority.

Could Cut Rules Committee's Powers

Liberal control of the House could sound the death-knell for this arch-conservative bloc by stripping from the Rules Committee its extreme powers.

A liberal 87th Congress will be needed for more than just merely modernizing the rules of both House and Senate, for the coalition has made its 19th Century conservatism felt on the floor as well as in committee

In this cynical coalition, Republicans have traded off their votes on the burning issue of civil rights, for example, joining with southern Democrats to water down the voting-rights measures passed in 1957 and 1960. The right-wing Republicans have been well-paid for their soft-pedaling of civil rights, for in the deal they picked up Dixiecrat support for punitive anti-labor legislation, and Dixiecrat opposition to measures designed to provide medical care to the aged, aid to depressed areas, an improved wage-hour law and a whole range of measures that would have lifted the nation out of its present economic stagnation.

Inevitably linked with the crucial battle by liberals for control of Congress in the 1960 election will be the campaigns by liberals to retain gubernatorial posts they now hold and to wrest other governorships from the hands of the conservatives.

Additionally, control of many of the 50 governors' mansions this year will have a special impact on the composition of future Congresses and thus will bear on the fate of the right-wing coalition. 1960 is a census year, and shifting population tides will force a major realignment of House seats. In those states affected, legislatures will be required to reallocate their larger or smaller Congressional delegations prior to 1962 and governors, as a very minimum, will hold veto power over reapportionment measures.

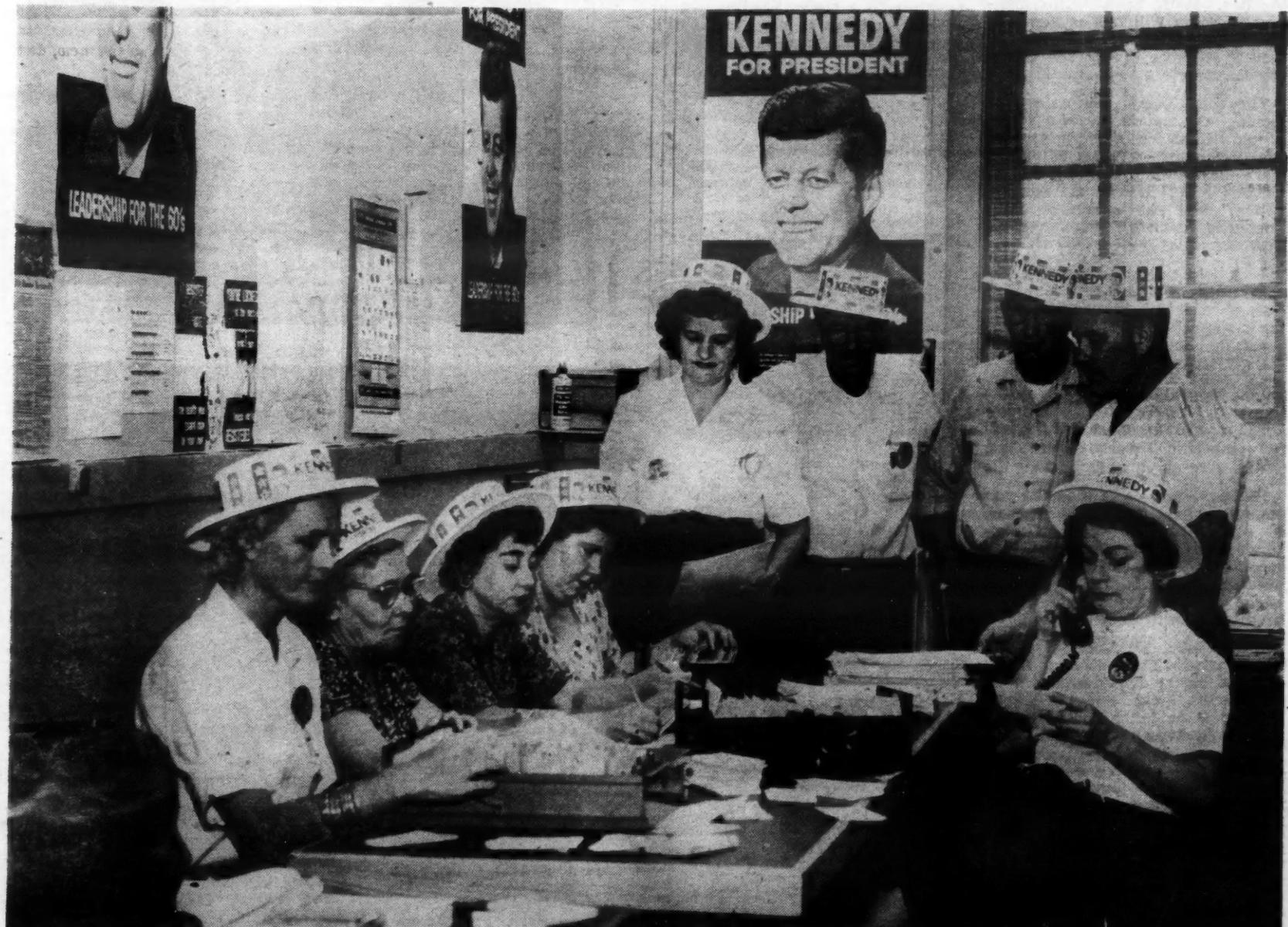
In the 1960 elections, the best hope to unseat coalition members will lie in those "marginal" districts where the incumbent won by less than 55 percent of the vote in the last election, and in so-called "switch" districts where control shifts back and forth between the parties. But if conservatives are vulnerable in marginal and switch districts so are some liberals. Thus it will be equally important to fight off conservative raids on these liberal-held districts.

Liberals Took 42 Seats in '58

In the 1958 elections, the growing trend toward liberalism in America was clearly in evidence in these critical districts, as 42 seats previously held by conservatives were captured by liberals, while only one liberal seat fell to the conservative forces.

The success of the conservative coalition in the 86th Congress, with passage of the punitive Landrum-Griffin Act in 1959 and this year's blockading of health care, minimum wage, aid-to-education, situs picketing and housing legislation, has created the key issues in the fight for control of the 87th Congress.

These are the issues which must be carried to the public if the liberals are to capture the seven Senate and 30 House seats that will help free the new Congress from the throttling control of the coalition.



Notables Hail '65' Progress

SACKETT LAKE, N. Y. — More than 1,000 delegates to the ninth biennial convention of District 65, held Oct. 7, 8 and 9 at the Laurels Country Club, celebrated the gains they had made through their union, and were in turn praised by notables in labor and public service for the contributions the union has made to its community.

First on the agenda was the installation of nearly 300 newly elected full-time and rank-and-file leaders, headed by Pres. David Livingston, Exec. Vice-Pres. Bill Michelson and Sec.-Treas. Cleveland Robinson. The swearing-in was conducted by the founder of '65', Arthur Osman, who now serves as an executive vice-president of the RWDSU.

RWDSU Exec. Sec. Jack Paley, also a leader of '65' from its early days, spoke in his capacity as chairman of the board of trustees of the union's welfare plan. He dealt with the national problem of adequate health care, making strong criticism of the Republican Administration for its failure to implement measures in this vital field.

The delegates heard addresses by such outstanding personalities as the Rev. Martin Luther King, Senator Harrison Williams of New Jersey, and New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner during the three-day meeting.

The Rev. King's address was a moving description of the Negro people's fight for equal rights. He said Americans have an important stake in solution of the segregation problem "because it is morally wrong," and not merely, as some have said, to score a point over the Russians.

Just before Dr. King spoke, the convention, after a traditional '65'-style open debate, gave overwhelming approval to the officers' proposal that the union endorse Sen. John F. Kennedy for President.

The endorsement proposal came in a report by Michelson, who presented a program—since put into effect—involving thousands of 65ers in the election campaign.

RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg was one of a number of labor leaders who were present for the sessions. Greenberg expressed his own pride in '65', recalling the success of efforts to develop unity in the International Union and the contribution of '65' in this regard.

Other labor representatives on hand included Central Labor Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, N. Y. Teamsters leader John O'Rourke, Typographical Union Local 6 officer Arnold Palmer and Winfield Chasmar, an officer of the Paper, Pulp and Sulphite Workers and head of a recently formed joint council of corrugated industry unions which includes District 65.

Pres. Leon J. Davis of the RWDSU's Local 1199 spoke of the successes resulting from the partnership of his union and District 65 in the hospital workers' organizing campaign, and expressed confidence that the drive would continue to rack up further victories.



Delegates to District 65 convention listen to a steward (extreme left) express his views prior to delegates' endorsement of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket. More than 1,000 rank-and-filers served as delegates.

→
Giving with a smile, '65' Pres. David Livingston turns over a \$2,500 COPE check to Pres. Max Greenberg of the RWDSU.

In time-honored tradition of famous personages, Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York obliges a District 65 steward with autograph, while Pres. Harry Van Arsdale (behind Wagner) of AFL-CIO Central Trades and Labor Council speaks to '65' Pension Plan Dir. Jack Ossofsky.



New York & Northeast

First Nat'l Markets Go RWDSU in Vermont

BURLINGTON, Vt.—More than 200 employees of 26 First National food stores in Vermont have voted for the New England Joint Board in an NLRB run-off election held Oct. 7 and 8, it was reported by Joseph H. Honan, Joint Board president. The vote was 90 for the RWDSU and 86 for no union. The company and the union agreed that 27 challenged voters were not eligible to vote.



Speaker's table at Local 108 stewards' conference finds Exec. Vice-Pres. Meyer Meyers at microphone, with (from left) '108' Pres. Irving Rosenberg and Business Agent Irving Brady. All-day conference was held at Hotel Essex House in Newark, N. J. on Oct. 16.

200 Local 108 Stewards Attend Convention in Newark

NEWARK, N. J.—More than 200 one-day convention of Local 108, the Esso House here Oct. 16, with Local

RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg, the main speaker, told the stewards that the need for intelligent political action by labor has never been greater and he urged them to support the Kennedy-Johnson ticket in November.

"According to COPE records, on 123 votes since 1947 Kennedy voted right 120 times," Greenberg said. "On 63 key votes Nixon voted right 10 times and wrong 59 times. Kennedy voted with the people, Nixon voted against the people."

Greenberg is a former president of Local 108 and one of the local's founders.

Joel Jacobson, president of the State CIO Council, hailed the union's record of service in community affairs and its leaders. He asked the union to support COPE's choice for Senator, Thorn Lord, the Democratic candidate, along with the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

The stewards adopted a resolution backing all COPE-supported candidates, including the national candidates, Lord

shop stewards attended the annual Retail Union of New Jersey, at the Pres. Irving Rosenberg presiding.

and the Democratic candidates for Congress.

The stewards contributed more than \$300, for themselves and shop members, to COPE at the conference. This raised the local's total COPE contribution so far to \$1,300.

Pres. Rosenberg, who is a member of the Newark Housing Authority, said that the local was considering sponsorship of low-cost cooperative housing for union members.

"No one in New Jersey has built housing at prices our members can afford to pay," he said. He also announced that improved benefits under the local's health and welfare plan will become effective Jan. 1.

Joseph Minish, executive secretary of the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council, also spoke.

Local 108 represents retail workers in 40 cities and towns throughout the state of New Jersey.

Local 1-S Sees 'Tough Struggle' Ahead With Macy's

Local 1-S Pres. Sam Kovenetsky issued a blunt challenge to union stewards and, through them, to the entire local membership of R. H. Macy department store employees to prepare for a "tough struggle" in forthcoming negotiations with Macy's for a new contract.

Addressing the annual '1-S' Stewards Conference on Oct. 11 at the Hotel New Yorker, Kovenetsky stressed that "today, employers are hitting back and hitting back hard." He noted that top Macy executives were leaders in national management efforts to hold down labor costs through political action against increased minimum wage laws.

Kovenetsky also cited dollar-squeezing "productivity drives" which are forcing Local 1-S members into vigorous counter-action. He called for mutual aid and cooperation among locals of the RWDSU and in the labor movement generally to

meet this threat.

RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg delivered a major address on political action, pointing to the records of both parties as compiled by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. He accepted a check from the local officers for \$800, bringing the total '1-S' contributions to COPE to \$1,800.

The day-long conference was the best attended in the history of the union, with 300 shop stewards participating in the series of discussions.

At the conference, '1-S' Vice-Pres. Phil

Meetings are being scheduled to draw up contract demands. Negotiations with the company, whose headquarters are in Somerville, Mass., are expected to begin shortly.

Company Efforts Repulsed

The victory came in spite of last minute efforts by the First National management to turn its employees against the union. During the week of the election, five managers went to all the stores and tried to persuade the employees to vote against the union.

"They grabbed each worker and told him that if the union won the company would close stores, reduce the work force and take away the present benefits," Honan said.

The IUE local in Burlington, which is on strike against General Electric, helped Joint Board staffers put out a leaflet answering the company's propaganda. The leaflets were delivered to First National workers the day before the election.

"It was a real rough campaign," Honan said. "It's 1,200 miles to get to all the stores: up mountains, down mountains, over mountains, around mountains."

The 26 stores range in size from the Rutland store, with 49 employees, to a number of old-fashioned two-man markets in smaller Vermont towns.

The campaign was headed by Frank J. Dumas, joint board representative, assisted by Sec.-Treas. Irving J. Rich, Joseph S. Casey and Honan. Minot Powers, Meatcutters Union representative, worked closely with the RWDSU on the drive.

10c Hourly Raise Won in Buffalo At Paper Firm

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Employees of the Great Lakes Paper Fibres Corp., members of Local 143, ratified a two-year renewal of their contract with the firm at a meeting Oct. 14, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Thomas G. Evans.

The contract provides a 10-cent hourly increase for all employees except sorters, 5 cents effective Oct. 1 and the other 5 cents on Oct. 1, 1961. Sorters won a 3 cents increase in their bonus guarantee Oct. 1 and will receive 2 cents more Oct. 1, 1961.

The contract also contains a cost-of-living clause, providing a 1 cent hourly boost for each .8% increase in the c-o-l index above the July rate of 126.6.

The company also agreed to pay half of any increase in cost of the employees' present Blue Cross-Blue Shield coverage. Other provisions give first chance at overtime work to senior employees and clarify the job-bidding procedures.

Negotiations for Local 143 were handled by shop committeemen Wiballo and W. Karczewski and Evans. Great Lakes was represented by local manager A. Sagona.

HIP Open to Individuals

NEW YORK CITY — The Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York (HIP) has announced that for the first time in its nearly fourteen years of operation it is opening its rolls to individuals and their families, with the policies to be non-cancellable.

The new program, basically the same as that now covering 585,000 HIP group subscribers in the New York area, will be limited to 20,000 persons, ten percent of whom will be sixty-five and over. It will test the economic feasibility of later extending the plan's comprehensive prepaid medical services to a large number of persons not now eligible for such coverage through employee or union group contracts. No physical examinations will be required, but applicants will be asked to answer a brief health questionnaire.

HIP's group program includes medical, surgical, maternity, specialist and preventive care provided at the home, at doctors' offices and in the hospital. All of the services, including X-rays, laboratory tests and private ambulance service, are given without extra charges beyond the premium, with the exception of a \$2 fee for a home call after 10 p.m.

The premium cost quarterly for individual enrollees is \$15.18 for a single person, \$30.18 for a couple and \$45.12 for a family of three or more regardless of size. The extra charge for home calls will be \$3 for a visit between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. and \$5 between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. Applicants who do not have hospital insurance may purchase Blue Cross hospital coverage in combination with HIP at an additional premium. Persons accepted by HIP will also be accepted by Blue Cross.

Applications will be reviewed in the order received. Those not accepted because of numerical limitations will be placed on a waiting list and given priority as openings occur.

HIP provides its services in New York City, Nassau County and parts of Suffolk and Westchester counties through 31 medical groups.

automation in the office divisions and other areas, the creation of a new part-time working force of "moonlighters" and "sunlighters," which was reducing additional job opportunities for regular workers, and the imposing of many non-selling duties on sales clerks.

Many of the city's most notable labor leaders were present at the '1-S' conference. Among them were Harry Van Arsdale Jr., President of the New York City Central Labor Council; Sec. Morris Iushevitz and Tres. James Quinn of the Council; Joseph Cohen, vice-president of the Meat Cutters and Butchers; Peter Crescenti of the Hotel Workers and Michael Mann, regional director of the AFL-CIO.

The Midwest

Newest RWDSU Affiliate Settles Ice Cream Pacts in 8 Cities

DETROIT, Mich.—United Dairy Workers Local 83 has signed contracts with several ice cream firms on behalf of 330 local members here and in seven other Michigan cities, it was reported by Pres. Frank W. Litz. The local, which affiliated with the RWDSU this spring, has 4,500 members.

One hundred and ten members employed at the Sealtest plant won a two-year contract that provides a 6-cent increase the first year and 4 cents the following year for hourly employees. Routemen won a \$2.40 weekly increase the first year and \$1.60 the second.

The union also won an increase in company payments for hospitalization coverage, an improved recall schedule with unlimited recall rights for workers with 10 years of seniority and a fourth week of vacation after 25 years of service.

The union negotiators were Menifee Johnson, Cecil Johnson, Newell Allison, Verne Elton, Virginia Ledbetter, Local 83 Vice-Pres. Jack Carney and Litz.

Hourly employees of the Borden Ice Cream Co. won 14 cents in a two-year contract renewal, while route salesmen's weekly base pay was increased \$6.60. The company also agreed to pay half the cost of the workers' Blue Cross-Blue Shield coverage and workers with 25 years of service will get a fourth week of vacation. One hundred members of the union are employed at Borden's.

The Local 83 negotiators were William Kelly, Robert Kurtz, Edward Orr and Carney and Litz.

Foremost Pact Signed

A third two-year contract was signed by the union for 40 workers at Foremost Ice Cream Co. Hourly employees won 12 cents over the two years while route salesmen's base pay was raised \$4.80 weekly. Improvements were also made in hospitalization, vacation and holiday clauses.

Wendell Holmes, Jerry McClure, Richard Viano, Charles Williams, Bernard Woods, Carney and Litz were the union negotiators.

Hourly employees of the Blue Ribbon Ice Cream Co. won 10 cents an hour, and routemen \$4 weekly in a one-year agreement. In addition, employees with ten years of service will get three weeks' vacation. The company employs 30 workers.

Hourly employees and utility men employed by the Borden Ice Cream Co. in Lansing, Saginaw, Jackson and Kalamazoo won 36 cents over two years along with a reduction in the work week from 50 to 45 hours. Refrigeration men won a four-hour reduction in the work week and a 41-cent increase over the two years.

Borden's Settles in Pt. Huron

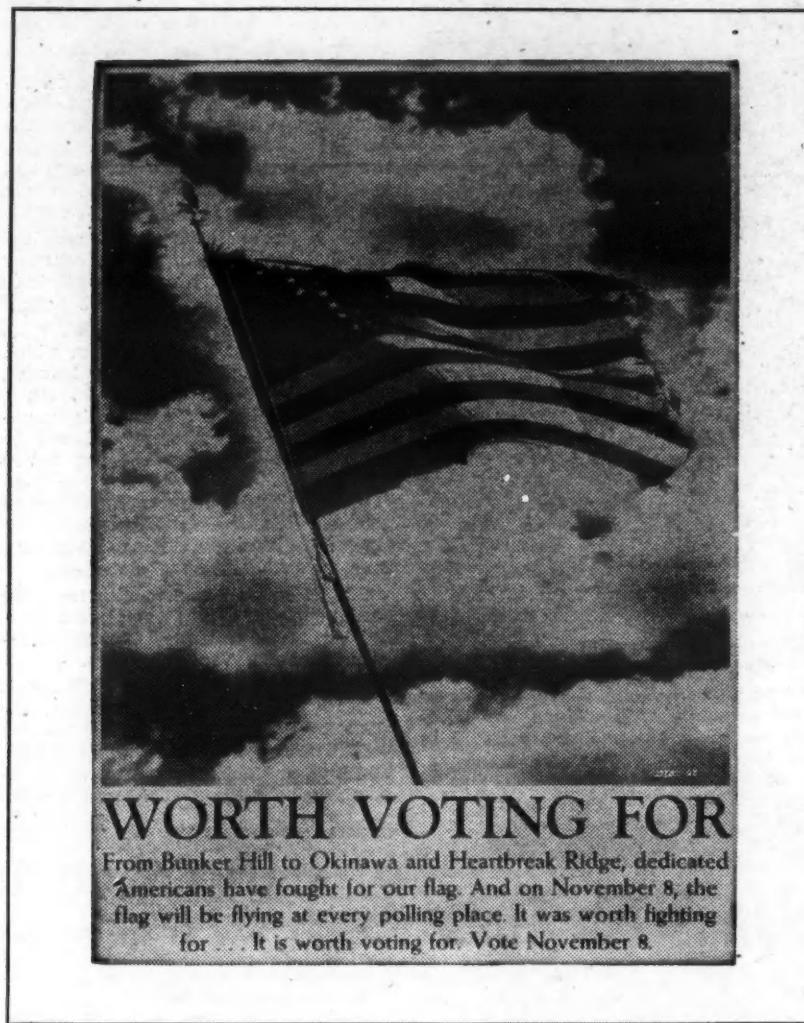
At the Borden Co. in Port Huron, the hourly workers won 5 cents the first year and another 5 cents the following year. Routemen's weekly base pay and commission were increased to match the hourly increase.

Twenty members of the local employed by the Sealtest Ice Cream Co. in Mt. Clemens and Pontiac won increased hospitalization contributions from the company, a pension plan worth 8½ cents an hour, a liberal recall schedule and a fourth week of vacation after 25 years. The contract is for one year.

GOP Goof In Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS (PAI)—Indiana Republicans would prefer that Indiana State AFL-CIO President Dallas Sells wouldn't go around with his pocket stuffed with the "Republican Program for Labor" booklet.

Sells has been distributing them to everyone he sees. The title page is handsomely printed—but inside, it's blank.



16c Raise for Two Years Won At Quaker Oats in St. Joseph

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—The members of Local 125 have accepted a 16-cent package in a two-year contract renewal with the Quaker Oats Co. here, it was reported by Robert Dyche, business manager.

Meeting on Oct. 12, the membership voted 177-18 to accept the contract. A previous Quaker offer was turned down in late September.

The workers won an eight-cent wage boost the first year and six cents the second year, plus an eighth holiday. The second shift premium was increased from seven cents to eight cents and the third shift premium from 10 to 12 cents.

Sixty machinists and apprentices won a three-cent adjustment and 17 women packers won the same.

The contract is retroactive to Sept. 1. The company had originally wanted the raises to date only from the date of ratification.

Worth About 16 Cents

"It's a good 16 cents, might be a little more," Dyche said. "I feel it's a good contract settlement."

Negotiations on the contract renewal began in July and continued through more than 20 meetings. "We had good relations outside of what we couldn't agree on," Dyche said.

He pointed out that the negotiations were conducted in a much friendlier atmosphere than the last session two years ago. Harry O'Connell, an officer of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service in Kansas City, Mo., took part in the talks.

About 450 workers are employed at the Quaker plant, which mills cereals, flour and cake mixes.

NLRB to Set Vote Date at Amer. Chicle

CHICAGO, Ill.—The NLRB held a hearing Oct. 14 on the petition of the Chicago Joint Board to represent 200 workers of the American Chicle Co. in Rockford, it was reported by Henry Anderson, Joint Board president.

"We reached substantial agreement on the unit we were after," Anderson said. "but the company deliberately refused to consent to an immediate election. Instead, they're stalling to gain time. Although there is nothing in dispute, the company indicated that it would ask more time to file a brief and stall the election some more."

The only issue before the Board is the date of the election.

"Based on the response we've gotten, we feel that an overwhelming majority of the workers will vote for the union in the election in spite of the usual company attempts to make it appear that 'outsiders' are involved," Anderson said.

'Outsiders' Are Organizing

The day of the hearing the company put out a leaflet indicating that "outsiders" are pressing to organize the American Chicle workers.

Union witnesses at the hearing were plant employees Harold Vandersteeg, Violet Pond, Bobby McNary and Dorothy Bourdage, attorney Mark Schwartzman, Manuel Galladore, Joint Board representative, and Anderson. The company was represented by Douglas Brown, vice president for manufacturing, and Ed Fahy, an anti-union lawyer of Rockford.

The four employees are heading the in-plant drive. Two former employees, Elaine McNary, wife of Bobby McNary, and Dorothy Peasley, have helped by distributing leaflets at the plant gates.

The RWDSU is organizing American Chicle workers at two other plants. Hugh Buchanan is heading Local 461's drive at the firm's Toronto plant and Frank Scida is leading Local 50's campaign at the New York plant. American Chicle makes several brands of chewing gum.

'273' Wins 23 Cents In Pact Renewal At Ind. Bakery

MISHAWAKA, Ind.—Twenty-eight members of Local 273 employed at the Kuss Bakery here have won a 23-cent package in a newly signed two-year contract, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Joseph Romer.

The workers won across-the-board wage increases of eight cents the first year and seven cents the second, classification adjustments, six paid holidays and a health and welfare plan. The union also won an agency-shop clause in the contract.

The union represents production and maintenance workers at Kuss, a wholesale bakery.

Joe Lutz, Local 273 president, Mac Ford, Charles Sandifer and Romer negotiated the contract for the union.

Nixon Aide a Union-Buster

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Joint Board of the RWDSU is fighting a union buster and chief Nixon supporter in its campaign to organize the Stevens Candy Kitchen here.

Henry Anderson, Joint Board president, said that soon after the NLRB set a representation election among the company's 175 employees for Oct. 21, Stevens Pres. William Rentschler opened his bitter anti-union attack.

Rentschler is head of the Illinois businessmen's committee for Nixon and Lodge. He campaigned unsuccessfully for the Republican Senatorial nomination this spring.

"Everyone is talking about this successful young businessman," Anderson said, "but nobody mentions that he exploits his workers by paying a miserly \$1 hourly wage. I wonder if he's typical of Nixon's businessmen supporters."

Stevens Candy Kitchen is a box candy specialty house.



STRIKE PLACARDS are passed out to Braniff Airways employees in Dallas as the Air Transport Division of the Railway Clerks struck after nearly a year of futile negotiations for a new contract. The union represents 2,400 clerical, cargo and ticket service employees.

2 Short Strikes Do Trick— Pepsi Cola Signs in Gadsden

GADSDEN, Ala.—It took two brief strikes to win union recognition for employees of the Pepsi Cola Bottling Co. here, it was reported by Ala. RWDSU Council Org. J. H. Foster.

After a two-day strike last month, the company agreed to recognize Local 506 as the bargaining agent for the salesmen and plant workers, but at the end of 30 days the management had not signed a contract.

On Oct. 14 the workers walked out again and management yielded.

The contract provides the usual arbitration and grievance clauses, a \$7.50 weekly increase for plant employees and a \$3 daily boost for salesmen, two weeks of vacation and five paid holidays. The work week will be cut from an average of 60 hours to 40.

"It's a nice contract, although we had to have a couple of little strikes to get it," Foster said.

Bill Christopher and Jerry Tidwell headed the organizing campaign with Foster, and Christopher, Percy Hall and Foster handled the negotiations.

Foster also reported that 10 employees of the Harden Department store here have won union recognition.

"Our proposed contract is almost ready to turn in," Foster said. Negotiations are expected to start shortly. Louise Lands and Foster are Local 506's negotiators in the Harden talks.

Mary Jane Shoes Struck

Three members of Local 506 are in the

Reg. Dir. Lebold Proud Papa Of Third Child

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold and his wife, Selma, have announced the birth of a son, Jeffrey Robert, Sept. 6. Jeffrey weighed eight pounds, one ounce at birth.

The Lebolds have another son, Andrew, 8, and a daughter, Judy 4.

"We now have a staff of our own," Lebold said.

Mrs. Lebold is a former member of District 65 in New York, where she was employed at the New York Merchandise Company.

Merita Bakery Election Set in Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—An NLRB representation election has been set among the 79 salesmen, drivers and retail clerks employed by the Merita Bakery for Oct. 20 as the Record went to press, it was reported by Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold.

Fifty-five of the 79 workers have already signed RWDSU cards. Lebold said that he expected the union to win the election by a 2 to 1 or 3 to 1 margin.

The Merita employees are employed here and at six station-outs (small warehouses) in Asheville, Albemarle, Rockingham, Shelby and Chester, N.C. and Lancaster, S.C. The station-out employees are voting by mail.

The company, which is the southern division of the American Bread Co., has consented to the election.

The Merita campaign is being led by rank-and-file salesmen. Delegates are making daily visits to Merita employees at the station-outs and in town.

Seek Pensions, Health Plan

"The key objectives of the salesmen and retail clerks are a company-paid pension plan and a health and welfare plan, which would include life insurance, hospitalization and sick benefits," Lebold said. The workers also hope to win wage increases and changes in the bidding system and grievance handling.

"Practically the whole industry is watching this election," Lebold said. "We have had many inquiries from retail and wholesale employees regarding our union, and if we are successful in the Merita campaign, there will probably be a move toward further organization here in the south."

"We're also looking ahead to the formation of all route salesmen in the baked bread, soft drink and dairy industries in the Carolinas into a salesmen's guild," Lebold added.

The RWDSU already represents 150

Merita plant employees here, 60 salesmen in Wilmington, N.C. and 90 salesmen and clerks in Rocky Mount, N.C.

Local 28 Pres. Bill Griffith and R. W. Parker, North Carolina Joint Council representative, are heading the rank-and-file organizing committee.

140 in Memphis Win Raises at Cottonseed Mills

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Local 19 has won improved two-year contracts for 140 workers at two cottonseed oil mills here, it was reported by Pres. Lee Lashley.

Forty members of the local employed at the De Soto Oil Co. won a 5-cent wage increase this year, another 5 cents next year and company-paid hospitalization coverage. The contract is effective as of Oct. 1, 1960.

The union's negotiators were Eugene Lanier, shop chairman, Scott Jackson, Johnny Dean and Lashley.

At the Buckeye Cotton Oil Mill, 100 RWDSU members won wage boosts of 6-10 cents the first year and a wage re-opener at the beginning of the second year. The contract went into effect Sept. 28.

William Lynn, plant chairman, Earl Fisher, W. W. Price, A. R. Adair, Avery Savage, Calvin Edwards and Lashley bargained for the local.

Goldwater's Southern Friends

AIKEN, S.C. (PAI)—Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican conservative of conservatives from Arizona, has just ended a "Southern invasion," which produced GOP campaign contributions from Southern Fat Cats, but not much else.

He played golf on the Augusta golf course where President Eisenhower likes to play and he made two appearances, neither of which drew anywhere near the crowd that has been expected.

But, here's the kind of crowd he did get, according to one reporter attending fund-raising dinners:

"Prominent business leaders, almost all the town's banking community, prosperous land holders from the small towns in Georgia nearby, as well as constellations of the executives from new mills in the area, all turned out with their wives."

Working people stayed away in droves.

74% of Members Now Registered to Vote

Charleston Local Has Proud COPE Record

CHARLESTON, S.C.—A year-long COPE drive by RWDSU Local 15-A, in conjunction with city and state COPE groups, has succeeded in raising the percentage of local members registered to 74%, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Larry Larsen.

A committee of 12 members and stewards has spearheaded the local's campaign.

The state COPE committee has opened full-time headquarters here and in several other large South Carolina cities as the election campaign enters its final weeks. In smaller towns, union members have been serving as COPE volunteers after work and on Saturdays. The COPE activities are believed to have greatly improved the chances of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket to carry this doubtful state.

"There's been a tremendous upsurge in union members' registration in South Carolina in the last three months," Larsen said.

The Local 15-A committee got the names of all voters from the city's regis-

trar and set up a file to concentrate on unregistered union members.

"On the last day of registration, Oct. 5, there were as many as 400 or 500 people in line at some of the registration places," Larsen said. "Since anyone in line by 5 p.m. could register, some of the registration booths didn't close until after 8 that night."

The local's 74% registration figure is 35 to 40% above that of a year ago. The increase among the general population of Charleston over the past year is 20%.

Larsen noted that Elizabeth Porter, a shop steward at American Tobacco, was head of the Charleston COPE's Women's Activities Division. With three other women, she was recently awarded a pin by the national COPE office for 100 hours

of voluntary work.

"The purpose of the Women's Activities Division is to achieve full participation of women trade union members, wives and daughters in COPE's activities," Miss Porter said.

The women members are serving on telephone committees and setting up car pools and baby-sitting pools to help get the vote out on Election Day.

Other members of Local 15-A, which represents 700 workers at the American Tobacco Co. plant here, who are participating in the Charleston COPE drive include Marjorie Amos, Lily Mae Marsh, Irene Reed, Lisa Benton and Marie Hodges.

"This is a woman's world, too," Miss Porter said, "and all of us try to make it a better one."

Canada

Slow Progress Reported In Attempts to Resolve Dispute in Sask. Laundries

REGINA, Sask.—Negotiations in the dispute between 250 members of Locals 558 and 568 and eight laundries here are moving slowly, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Len Wallace.

"The provincial Department of Labour has entered the picture," Wallace said. "It convened one meeting of management and the union's negotiating committee that lasted from early afternoon until midnight."

The only concrete proposal that came out of the meeting was a suggestion that a board of arbitration, composed of accountants, be established to examine the companies' financial records and recommend a wage increase, if warranted.

"This proposal has been submitted to our negotiating committee and they have agreed to go along, providing that other terms are acceptable," Wallace said.

The Department of Labour has called a meeting between the union and the managements to discuss the proposal. The meeting was to be held later this week.

The laundries involved in the dispute

are Modern Laundry Ltd., Regina Steam Laundry, Rainbow Laundry, Nu-Life Cleaners, My Wardrobe Ltd. and Queen City Cleaners.

Current wages in the laundry industry in the province range from 86 cents to \$1.01 hourly. Dry cleaning employees earn from 98 cents to \$1.53 an hour, with wage differentials up to 15 cents between plants.

The employers formerly had a single, multi-unit contract with the two locals. After the contract expired Jan. 2, the laundries stalled negotiations and the provincial minister of labour established a conciliation board. The board's majority recommended the removal of wage differentials between the laundries and an 8-cent increase in wages over three years. The board majority also recommended improvements in welfare benefits, a five-day week for salesmen and improved working conditions.

On Aug. 9, three of the companies informed the union that the board's report was not acceptable. In mid-August the union members voted to accept the board report as the basis for settlement, providing that the multi-unit contract for all employers remained in effect.

The employers then told the union that the report was not acceptable and in early September the union membership voted strike authorization against the laundries. The authorization has been held in abeyance as negotiations continue.



Local 596 Wins Pay Boosts At Four Shops in Sydney, N. S.

SYDNEY, N. S.—Local 596 has won contract improvements for its members in four shops in recently-signed agreements, it was reported by J. D. White, business agent. At Ideal Beverages, the local won wage increases for plant employees and increased commission rates for driver-salesmen, as well as fringe benefits and a contributory pension plan for all employees.

The employees of H. H. Marshall's won a wage increase of \$4.50 weekly, \$3 retroactive to May 31 and the remaining \$1.50 effective next May.

The local won a \$2 a week increase, retroactive to June 6, for employees of David's Markets and an additional \$1 weekly next year.

Local 596 members at Eastern Bakeries won a 15-cent package in a three-year contract, five cents of the increase retroactive to April 1. Driver-salesmen won wage increases ranging from \$3.50 to \$5.50 weekly. All employees won improved vacation schedules.

White also reported on the status of negotiations with several other employers.

Negotiations are expected to be resumed shortly with Lynch's Bakery, where, the employees are seeking wage increases and improved fringes.

Talks with the British Canadian Co-op Society have been halted temporarily while both parties await the services of a conciliation officer. Wages and fringe benefits are in dispute.

The union has received the report of a conciliation board on its dispute with Mason's Ltd. The report is being studied.

Lyons Tea Settles For 15% Increase

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Fifteen members of Local 580 have won a 15% wage boost in a newly signed two-year contract with J. Lyons & Co. (Canada) Ltd.

The settlement provides a \$291 monthly rate for women employees, retroactive to Sept. 1, and this will rise to \$311 on Sept. 1, 1961. The base rate for men was increased to \$339 monthly as of Sept. 1 and will go to \$363 next Sept. 1. The settlement also includes an increase in supper money.

The firm, best known by its television slogan "the tea that dares to be known by good taste alone," recently bought out the Hudson Bay Co.'s tea and coffee division. This is the first contract between Lyons and the union.

Big Gains at Co-op Creamery

REGINA, Sask.—Negotiations for 50 members of the Saskatchewan Joint Board employed at the Co-op Creameries Association Ltd. in Yorkton have been completed, Int'l Rep. Len Wallace reported.

Wage increases averaging \$38 monthly and ranging up to \$70 were won for the workers along with important gains in the seniority provisions and grievance procedure. The contract also provides six days of sick leave yearly with pay for unused leave, job-posting and a 5-day, 40-hour week.

"The agreement automatically brings this group up to the standards we have established in the creamery industry in this province," Wallace said.

The contract is effective as of Sept. 15 and expires in April 1961, when the joint board's other agreements with Co-op Creameries in Saskatchewan expire.

Although the basic unit consists of 50

workers, during September, October, November and December employment runs as high as 180 workers. The agreement provides that the seasonal employees will be hired and laid-off on a seniority basis.

The workers joined the joint board during the summer. Employees of the Co-op's poultry plant in Lloydminster joined at the same time.

The negotiating committee was composed of George Tkachuk, Steve Perzan, W. Caldwell, Vernon Aichele, W. Bonzal and Int'l Rep. Walter Smishek. Smishek is now on leave, serving with the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour staff.

full employment as a national economic goal.

- The use of government powers and planning techniques to build up industries, retrain workers and attack seasonal unemployment.

- An increase in purchasing power by tax reductions, higher wages, improved social security and the restoration of farm income.

The CLC declared that "Canada has entered a new recession." Production is falling, the CLC manifesto pointed out, and unemployment has never recovered from the previous (1957-58) recession.

The labor force has kept on growing, the CLC warned, and it will grow even faster as post-war babies come into the labor market. "Even before the new recession began production was not growing fast enough to provide enough jobs to go around."

Unemployment this winter, the CLC declared flatly, will be the worst for any winter since the war and "probably much worse than in the previous biggest

post-war recession, three years ago."

"Full employment involves conscious planning and effective action for full employment," the labor movement declared.

The executive council also had some proposals for management and for unions.

A four-point plan for employers included the reduction of hours with the maintenance of take-home pay; joint planning with unions for the introduction of technological changes; sharing the fruits of technological change with workers and full co-operation with governments and unions in retraining programs and all other joint measures for full employment.

The congress urged unions to press for shorter hours and higher wages as a method of increasing purchasing power and sharing available work. CLC affiliates were also asked to negotiate supplementary unemployment benefits, severance pay and other collective agreement clauses designed to help stabilize employment and lessen the impact of unemployment.

CLC Asks Parliament Meet on Unemployment Crisis

OTTAWA (CPA)—The executive council of the Canadian Labor Congress has demanded a special session of parliament to cope with the unemployment crisis.

And the CLC made some definite proposals of its own.

On behalf of the Canadian labor movement, which is always hit first and hardest by rising unemployment, the CLC made a number of suggestions including:

- Large-scale investment, through the cooperation of all levels of government, in the public sector of the economy (health services, education, child welfare services, slum clearance and urban re-developments, etc.) to provide employment and needed public works and services.

- The adoption of a Full Employment Act, which would firmly settle on the government the obligation to plan for full employment and which would affirm

feature Section

Following are excerpts from recent addresses by Pres. Max Greenberg at meetings of RWDSU affiliates. Pres. Greenberg spoke on the national election campaign at the District 65 Convention on Oct. 9, at the Local 1-S stewards' conference on Oct. 11, and at a conference of Local 108 stewards on Oct. 16.

THE ELECTION IS OUR BUSINESS



By MAX GREENBERG
President, RWDSU

The preamble to the AFL-CIO constitution commits the American labor movement to the fulfillment of the hopes and aspirations of the working people of America "through democratic processes within the framework of our constitutional government and consistent with our institutions and tradition." It continues, "while preserving the independence of the labor movement from political control, to encourage workers to register and vote, to exercise their full rights and responsibilities of citizenship, and to perform their rightful part in the political life of the local, state and national communities."

It is in this spirit that I want to talk with you about the political responsibilities of every member of our union. The need for intelligent political action has never been greater than now.

I believe it is my responsibility to discuss with you the issues as we see them which affect you, your family, your union and its future, and the future of America.

In making our decision to support the Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, the resolution adopted unanimously by the RWDSU Executive Board said, "on the results of this election will depend the future well-being of our members and their families, our fellow Americans and, indeed, the people of the entire world. In assessing the relative merits of the candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties, we have taken into consideration not only their records as public officials but the platforms of their parties. Our objective analysis leads us to the conclusion that Senator John F. Kennedy's vigor, intelligence and dedication to liberal and progressive legislation merit our endorsement of him for President."

According to the records compiled by COPE, which go back to 1947, on 122 key votes, Kennedy voted "right" from organized labor's viewpoint 120 times and voted "wrong" only twice. On the other hand, on 69 key votes, Nixon voted "right" 10 times and "wrong" 59 times. COPE further points out that on almost every issue between the money interest and the people's interest—issues such as housing, schools, health, aid to education, etc.—Kennedy voted with the people; Nixon voted against the people.

GOP Line: 'America Never Had It So Good'

Nixon has consistently spouted the Madison Avenue coined phrase "Americans never had it so good." This, despite a constant 5% national figure of unemployment and a much higher figure of partial employment. This, despite the fact that America's steel mills are working at 50% of capacity. This, despite the recent report in the Wall Street Journal that with the 1961 cars coming up soon, there are about 880,000 unsold new 1960 cars in dealers' showrooms throughout the country, and the United Automobile Workers Union reports an anticipated cut-back of 20% in production by several of the major automobile manufacturers.

America never had it so good!

The United States Department of Labor reports that a city worker's family of four would require at today's prices about \$4,800 to maintain what it views as a modest but adequate standard of living. This is a much more modest estimate than the Heller Committee of the University of California came up with. They estimate that in any major city in the United States a family of four requires between \$6,000 and \$7,000 a year to maintain an adequate standard of living.

However, according to family income studies of the Bureau of the Census for 1958, the latest year available, one-third of American families of four had incomes below the \$4,800 level. Thirty-six million Americans were living in households of two persons or more that had incomes in 1958 of under \$3,000 a year. Another 5½ million single persons—individuals not living with relatives or in institutions—were living on incomes of under \$1,500 a year.

In all, 41½ million Americans were in these clearly substandard income categories in 1958—24% of the entire population. The conclusion is inescapable that today at least 20% of all Americans—one-fifth of the nation—live close to the poverty line—or below it.

This is Vice President Nixon's concept of "Americans never had it so good."

Why Labor Is Supporting Sen. Kennedy

By contrast, Senator Kennedy has consistently fought for and has sponsored legislation which attempted to raise minimum wages. He has called public attention to the dangers inherent in a continued level of 5% unemployment and has called for higher unemployment insurance benefits for an extended period. He has advocated increased aid to distressed areas and has called for an all-out program that will insure full employment and a decent standard of living for all Americans.

This election of 1960 is being held exactly 100 years after the election which put Abraham Lincoln in the White House. The year 1860 marked a turning point in the struggle to end chattel slavery and to extend to all peoples, regardless of the color of their skins or their nationality or religion, the human rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution.

Even the most cautious advocate of moderation would concede that a century is a long enough time for Negroes to wait for these rights. I believe that if Senator Kennedy is elected President, his election may mark as significant a turning point as that of Abraham Lincoln one hundred years ago. Certainly, we know from the record of the past seven and a half years that Nixon's election would not bring any significant change in the civil rights struggle. Since 1953, we have seen the Republicans cynically trading away the kind of civil rights legislation that our country needs in return for the support of the Dixiecrats on economic issues.

I do not claim that Senator Kennedy is a Messiah who will bring us overnight to the Promised Land. But I believe that Senator Kennedy will provide leadership in the field of Civil Rights as he will on other issues and that he will do his very best to enact the Civil Rights plank in the Democratic platform—the best such plank that any party platform has ever contained.

I contend that it is our obligation, our duty as leaders of labor to bring to our members the true record of the last seven years under a Republican administration. Seven years of plenty for the privileged; seven years of an ill-advised foreign policy dictated in the main by reaction rather than by the kind of action we should take as the leaders of the free world; seven years of an Administration with definite anti-labor bias that has fought bitterly every step of the way against any slight bit of progress the working people of America have made.

I believe that it is in the best interests of our members, of our families, of the people of America that we sweep out this reactionary Administration and that we elect Senator Kennedy and provide him with the support of a liberal Congress—for I firmly believe that if we have four more years of a Republican administration we will find that it is too late to make a change.



Taking time out of intense campaign schedule for exclusive 'Record' interview, Sen. John F. Kennedy intently listens to question from Bernard Stephens. The interview has been made available to entire labor press through Press Associates—PA I, labor news syndicate.

Exclusive 'Record' Interview with Sen. Kennedy

By BERNARD STEPHENS

Managing Editor, RWDSU Record

Senator John F. Kennedy has no hesitancy in associating himself and the administration he would head with the goals and aspirations of the organized working people of the nation.

In the last weeks of the hectic, bitter election campaign, and with demands for interviews, speeches and appearances at a fever pitch, the Democratic candidate literally tore himself away from a dog-tailing press corps to speak to labor in an exclusive interview with this reporter for *The RWDSU Record*.

The interview took place at the Hotel Carlyle in New York City a few hours before one of the "Great Debates" on television with Vice President Nixon. Senator Kennedy's voice was somewhat hoarse, but otherwise the whirlwind campaigning had left no mark. He looked trim and tanned and the answers came out with the swift assurance that has featured his television appearances.

He spoke up firmly and with conviction for legislation to meet "urgent human needs," and underscored his belief that an administration which "had to be pushed and cajoled to take action" would be replaced by one which "is aware of the need for, and provides, the necessary leadership."

The talk with Senator Kennedy ranged through economic matters, the Landrum-Griffin Act, civil rights and some aspects of foreign policy, and touched on disarmament and nuclear testing. But over and above the policies and programs set forth, his remarks breathed of a feeling for people—for the older citizens facing ravaging illnesses without the wherewithal to pay the doctor bills, for the unemployed and the loss of "human dignity" imposed on them, for the millions unable to make out on sub-standard pay, for the Negroes and other minorities deprived of the full rights of citizenship.

Senator Kennedy, visibly reflecting confidence in victory November 8, and very much aware of the near-unanimous support of organized labor for his candidacy, asked that this personal message be transmitted to trade union members:

"I deeply appreciate the support of trade unionists, and I give my pledge that a new administration will place stress on economic policies that will reduce the scourge of unemployment and work towards a healthy economy marked by better wages, better security, a higher federal minimum wage, and a program of widespread building of homes and schools that will put more people to work."

The questions put to Senator Kennedy, and his answers, appear on the following page.

Democratic Presidential Candidate Speaks to Labor

Q. The United States for the past eight years has had the experience of a government primarily interested in aiding the business community, to the neglect of working people. This we have seen reflected in policies on taxation, health care for the aged, minimum wage, unemployment insurance, housing and education. What changes in policy and direction do you contemplate in those areas?

A. I would say that it is precisely in these fields, which are so directly concerned with urgent needs, that the Federal government has special responsibility to lead. Unfortunately, during the past eight years, we have had an administration which has had to be pushed and cajoled to take action to meet human needs. As a result, the next administration will face a heavy agenda of unfinished business in the public interest.

Specifically, as the Democratic platform states, we must "close the loopholes in tax laws by which certain privileged groups legally escape their fair share of taxation." By this means, additional revenue can be raised and the economy strengthened.

There has been growing awareness of the fact that the health needs of older citizens have been tragically ignored. Even some Republicans, such as Governor Rockefeller of New York, have recognized the importance of effective government action in this field. In the August session of Congress, Senator Anderson and I, together with other Democratic Senators, supported legislation to provide for a program of health care for the aged financed through the social security system. Unfortunately, although 44 Senate Democrats supported this program, only one Republican did so. As a result, the program was defeated.

Since 1956, efforts have been made in Congress to extend the coverage of the Federal Wage and Hour Act to millions of wage earners presently denied this protection, and to raise the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour. While the administration has supported some extension of coverage, it has resolutely opposed an increase in the minimum wage. Largely because of a threat of an administration veto, we were unsuccessful in the last session of Congress in our efforts to enact into law these long-overdue improvements in the Federal Wage and Hour Law.

There is urgent need for legislation to set national standards with respect to unemployment insurance which would provide benefits equal to two-thirds of the states' average weekly wage or half the average salary of the workers for 39 weeks. Here, too, we have been blocked by the opposition of Republican majorities in Congress and a Republican administration callously indifferent to the needs of the people.

I favored the housing bill passed by the Senate this year. Among other things, it would have made \$350,000,000 available for slum clearance and urban renewal, along with additional public housing authorizations. These programs were opposed by the administration, which cooperated in burying them in the House Rules Committee.

During the last session of Congress, the Senate passed legislation for federal aid to education which would have provided for a two-year program of financial assistance, at the rate of \$900,000,000 a year for school construction and \$900,000,000 for teacher salaries. I supported this legislation. The House also passed legislation for a program of Federal aid for school construction. Here again, however, the administration cooperated in burying this legislation in the House Rules Committee.

Q. In view of the roadblocks to liberal legislation thrown up by a sizable section of the current Congress, including both Democrats and Republicans, do you foresee the passage of major social welfare planks proposed in the Democratic platform over the next four years?

A. Republicans have tried to make a "monumental" issue out of the fact that programs favored by Democratic leadership in such fields as health care for the aged, minimum wages, housing, and federal aid to education failed to

pass Congress during its August session. These programs, however, were not enacted primarily because of the lack of presidential leadership on their behalf. It should not be forgotten that a president who is indifferent or opposed to a program needs only the support of one-third of either house of Congress, plus one, in order to block Congressional action. Furthermore, in nearly every case a great majority of Republicans in both Senate and House opposed these programs. If the Democrats are victorious in the presidential election this fall, and there is in the White House a President who is aware of the need for, and provides, the necessary leadership, I am confident that we shall be successful in enacting during the next four years urgently needed legislation in the various fields I have mentioned.

Q. Organized labor is deeply concerned with the continuing high rate of unemployment in our nation, and the insufficient economic growth which raises the spectre of more recessions, more unemployment and consequent hardships to working people. How would you meet these dangers?

A. The Eisenhower administration has attempted to minimize the high rate of unemployment and the dangers of a recession. Democratic programs along these lines were passed in 1958 and again in 1960. Both times these programs were stymied by Presidential vetoes. The economy of this country, however, cannot be healthy or strong, and human dignity and security cannot be maintained, when millions of coal miners, steel workers and other wage earners are out of work or working short work weeks. Measures to reduce unemployment, aid distressed areas and raise the rate of economic growth are matters of vital concern to all our people.

One of the main reasons the United States rate of growth has lagged behind that of other industrial nations of the world has been the recessions of 1953-54 and 1957-58. Idle men and idle machines hold back our production. Obviously, we should maintain programs of economic stability to prevent, or at least soften, the impact of economic recessions. We should also terminate the Administration's high interest-tight money policies which have stifled investment and drained off consumer purchasing power and government revenues in the form of higher interest rates. In addition, we need to move forward with activities which will promote growth, such as government sponsored research, development of natural resources, and Federal aid to education. Depressed areas, which have been subjected to prolonged and acute unemployment, should be helped with a Federal program of loans and grants to stimulate new industry in these areas.

Q. In some labor circles it has been alleged that you bear responsibility for the final version of the Landrum-Griffin control act. What position did you take at the House-Senate conference on this bill, and what are your views today on Landrum-Griffin?

A. The original Kennedy-Ervin bill, like the earlier Kennedy-Ives bill, was designed primarily to eliminate corrupt and undemocratic practices which had been shown to exist in some unions, such as the Teamsters' Union, and some sections of management. Organized labor itself supported such legislation. Unfortunately, Republicans, aided by some Democrats, were successful in converting the bill into anti-labor legislation. As passed by the House, the distinctive features of the Landrum-Griffin bill were the provisions it contained to restrict union organizing activities. I opposed these provisions in the House-Senate conference because I felt that many of these restrictions were unnecessary and interfered with union activities that were perfectly legitimate. As a result, 15 major changes were made in the Landrum-Griffin bill. These changes did not eliminate, but did substantially reduce, the anti-labor impact of the bill.

As for my views on the Landrum-Griffin Act today, I feel we must watch the operation of this Act most carefully and take prompt steps to eliminate or correct provisions that interfere improperly and unjustly with legitimate

union organizing activities in any sector of our economy.

Q. Many union members regard the issue of civil rights as the paramount domestic issue confronting our nation, and were pleased with the platform position, upholding civil rights for all, taken by the Democratic Party. What steps do you propose to take to effectuate this plank of the platform?

A. My position on civil rights is well-known. I support wholeheartedly the civil rights plank included in the Democratic platform. Of particular importance is the enactment of the so-called Title III—giving the Attorney General the power to institute actions in the court when there is evidence of a civil rights violation. This is especially necessary because individuals often hesitate out of fear or caution to protest or obtain their rights at the ballot box, or in other areas. I also favor the abolition of Senate Rule XXII in order that civil rights legislation can be enacted without being filibustered to death.

Q. How do you view labor's role in this campaign?

A. Labor has an important role to play in this campaign in seeing to it that as many people as possible are registered and that all those who are registered go to the polls on election day and vote for the candidates of their choice.

Q. What is your opinion of labor's efforts to win enactment of social legislation, and what suggestions do you have for organized labor to help achieve its program in the next Congress?

A. I think the labor movement is to be congratulated for the leadership it has shown in efforts to educate union members on legislative issues and problems, and to encourage them to make their views known to their Senators and Representatives. In recent years, for example, the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union and other unions have sent delegations to Washington to report to their Congressmen on the conditions that prevail in their industries and their reasons for supporting extension of wage-hour coverage and a \$1.25 an hour minimum wage. Such actions can be of great value since they provide information to Congressmen which they might not otherwise obtain and provide greater understanding of the legislative process to those union members who participate in them. Such actions must, of course, be conducted with proper regard for the integrity of the legislative process, but when they are so conducted, they give real life and vitality to the right of petition guaranteed by the Constitution.

Q. Throughout the continent of Africa, a new surge towards freedom has upset age-old colonial relationships, with a resulting turbulence manifested most recently in the Union of South Africa and in the Congo. How do you view these developments, and what role do you foresee for the United States foreign policy in Africa?

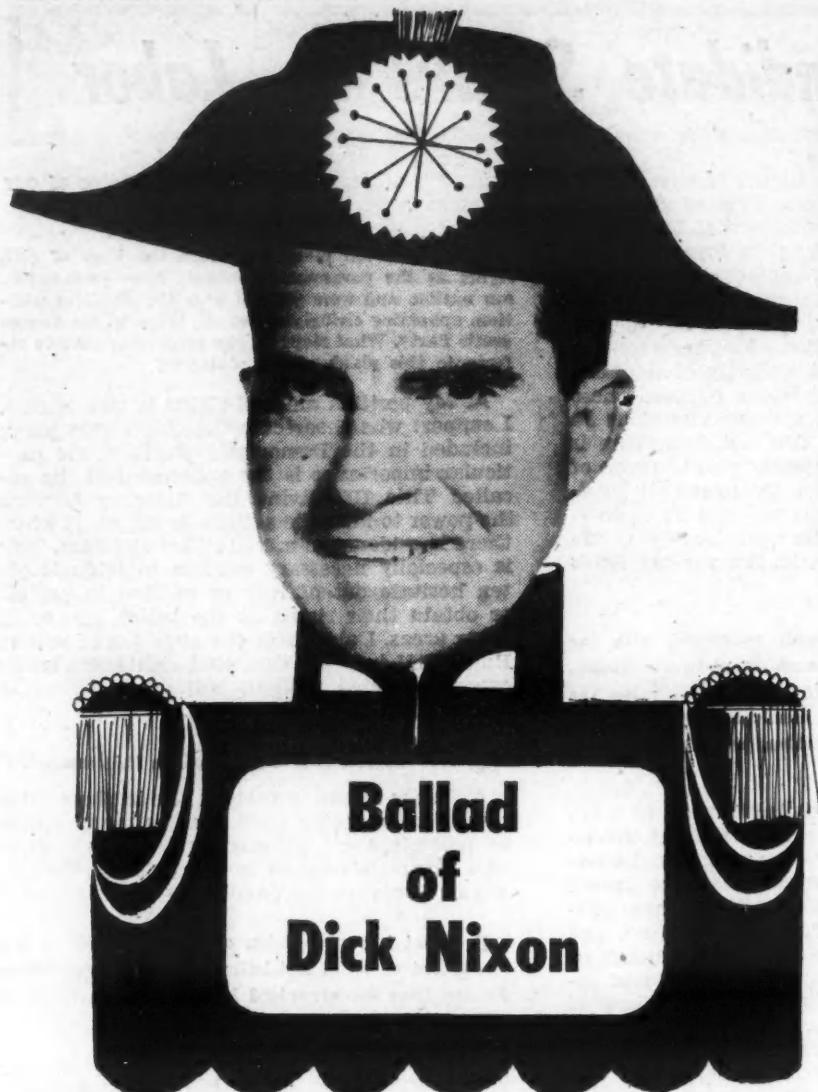
A. It is imperative that the United States support the just aims of the emergent nations of the world, specifically in Africa. We should provide economic aid, especially long-term, low interest loans for economic development and also technical assistance, in order to help those nations raise the living standards of their peoples.

Q. What views do you hold on the possibilities for disarmament, and on the resumption of nuclear bomb testing by the United States?

A. We should continue to explore every avenue of possible agreement for disarmament and work out agreements with respect to the regulation of nuclear bomb testing.

Q. There exists a controversy over the value of face-to-face meetings between the heads of government as a means of reducing world tensions. Do you feel that such meetings offer an effective avenue towards peace?

A. I would favor summit meetings only if there is some prospect for agreement based upon preparations at the secondary level of government.



Ballad of Dick Nixon

Labor's Committee for Kennedy has issued a politically powerful record album called "Ballads for Ballots 1960," by the well-known labor balladeer Joe Glazer. It's open season on Nixon's shady political background, as witness the song below, to the tune of Gilbert and Sullivan's "When I Was a Lad," from H. M. S. Pinafore. The record album sells for \$4 and may be obtained from Labor's Committee For Kennedy, 1801 K St. N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

(Music by Gilbert and Sullivan. These Lyrics by Joe Glazer.)

As a very young man I was asked to run
For a Congressman's seat in Washington,
I called my opponent a pink and a red
It wasn't true at all but I came out ahead.

*It wasn't true at all but I won you see
Now they say I'm ready for the presidency;*

At the '52 convention of the GOP
No paper or reporter took notice of me,
Then I switched my vote and I double-crossed Warren
And I made every paper both domestic and foreign.

*I've done my double-crossing so effectively
Now they say I'm ready for the presidency;*

Unfortunately, my enemies discovered
My special fund which they gleefully uncovered;
But I went on television and I saved the day
With a little help from Checkers
I explained it all away.

*I explained it all away so logically
That now they say I'm ready for the presidency;*

As the number two man in the USA
I had to start acting in a different way;
I changed my style and my methods you see
And became a model of respectability.

*And I made this change so artfully
Now they say I'm ready for the presidency;*

All the columnists write how I've matured,
From my youthful habits they say I'm cured;
I won't use my axe, I quite agree,
Unless I find it's absolutely necessary.

*I've covered up my work successfully,
And now they say I'm ready for the presidency;*

Just before the convention, I was pale and wan
I thought that Rockefeller would take me on,
But I squeezed him out rather delicately
With the help of the Old Guard G.O.P.

*With the help of the Old Guard G.O.P.,
I was the only candidate for the presidency;*

If you want to do as well as me,
Here's a bit of advice—gratuitously:
Use plenty of mud and plenty of dirt,
But be sure to wash your hands and be sure
To change your shirt.

*And if you clean up quite thoroughly,
You too may be considered for the presidency;*



LETTERS to the EDITOR

Protests Inefficiency Of N. Y. Rent Control

To the Editor:

Answering Rubin Lishinsky's letter to The Record of Oct. 9, I am in complete agreement with him as to the fact that the Brooklyn office of the State Temporary Rent Commission is inefficiently run.

I rented a four-room apartment in a four-family house out in the East New York section of Brooklyn a year ago. When I got acquainted with the neighbors and told them how much my rent was for the apartment (\$100 a month), they all said that, in this vicinity for an apartment like mine, I was overpaying every bit of \$20 per month, as it was a changing neighborhood and swampy as well. Therefore, even though the apartment was decontrolled, since the landlady's daughter had lived in my apartment, I can request to have my apartment investigated to have the rent reduced.

It has been six months since the necessary papers were filed with their office, and, up to the time of this writing, I have been up in the air as to what their intentions are regarding my status with the landlady.

I sure would like to see our union set up a Tenants Section to help prevent us poor workers from giving our life's blood away to the landlords, and to start some action going by investigating the Rent Control system.

EMANUEL LIPPMAN
Brooklyn, New York

Poetry for Kennedy

Some people in this beloved land
Sow evil for unrest,
To harvest later on a crop
That suits their purpose best.

Whoever fits their scheming,
Be it Rabbi, Pastor, Pope,
Is made the innocent victim
And the target of their rope.

To hide the real issue
So that they may stay in,
They start a whispering campaign
To cover up their sin.

Let's stop these filthy tactics,
Don't hit below the belt;
We need a man in Washington
Like Franklin Roosevelt.

The NAM, the AMA and Oil
Are making hay,
So let us not forget this
On the next election day.

So here you have the true facts
And to keep our country free,
You must vote DEMOCRATIC
For John F. Kennedy.

EDWARD SCHMIDT
Philadelphia, Pa.

Another Critical Look At 'Breeding' Joke

To the Editor:

I don't often write letters to editors. Once in a while I'll knock off an epistle to the Manchester Guardian, and I recall sending Babe Herman a nasty letter for booting a ball out in left field, but the Dodgers were always in the second division then, so my efforts were in vain.

From time to time a piece will cap-

ture my attention and I find that I must express my appreciation. I'm referring to the great joke in the "Lighter Side of The Record." I won't relate the entire joke, but it ended, "I move we breed her again."

What a wonderful tribute to women!

We sometimes forget the sublime, ethereal quality of woman. We sometimes forget the grandeur of giving birth. The awe and magnificent aspects of the delivery of child. Is there anything as inspiring as a woman breeding another being? What a gracious and wonderful tribute, I repeat, using an anecdote to accentuate and remind us of woman's most important role in life.

I'm sure you will be receiving letters expressing some regret over the illegitimate aspects of the tale, but the joke did say it was "a bundle of joy."

In conclusion, I feel you owe the readers an apology for not having enough jokes of this quality. My congratulations to the editor who selected the joke.

MARTY RING
New York City

In Praise of Columns By Sidney Margolius

To The Editor:

Mr. Sidney Margolius has a wonderful column. He has given me many wonderful tips and loads of information.

I just had to express my gratitude to him.

EVELYN HURT
New York City

Asks Insurance Buying Through Union Agents

To the Editor:

In a previous issue of The Record, I also enjoyed Sidney Margolius' item about life insurance. In fact I placed it upon our union bulletin board, for all to see.

However, as an insurance agent, a member of the Insurance Workers Int'l Union and secretary of Local 47, I am sincerely grieved at your reply to Mr. Harry Black, and the fact that you advise your readers, union members at that, to purchase insurance from a bank. This is really an insult to union insurance agents all over the country.

Most banks are against unions, and while we patronize and assist other unions in their participations, you urge union workers to purchase insurance from these same banks.

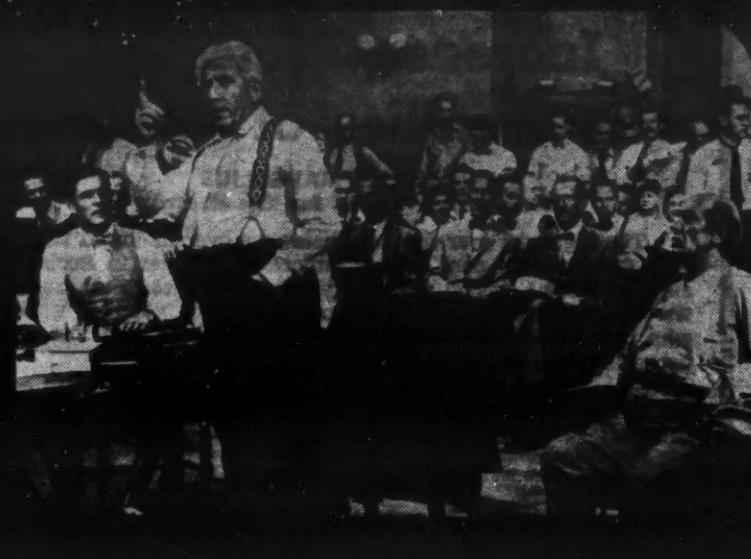
My wife and I worked for your cause in the attempt to have the union installed at Stern's department store in Paramus. I had our members alerted to inform their wives as the election time drew near. So you see, I was shocked to read your item.

I would appreciate reading in the next issue of The Record that you advise all your members and friends that they purchase insurance from a union agent; that they ask to see their membership card.

Hoping you will assist your brother union, I remain,

W. HERINGER
Paterson, N.J.

rwdsu RECORD



Spencer Tracy, playing role based on Clarence Darrow, addresses Tennessee jury, while Frederic March, taking part of William Jennings Bryan, listens intently at right.

Producer-director of hit film (photo at right) describes his efforts to reconstruct the Era of Wonderful Nonsense in a motion picture based on the Scopes "monkey trial" of 1925.

By STANLEY KRAMER

Producer-Director of *Inherit The Wind*

Those of us who achieved the uncomfortable status of teenagers during the 1920's would probably be regarded as underprivileged by today's adolescents. We had no television. Movies were silent. Hi-Fi was Lo-Fi and radio existed without the help of disc jockies.

However, we did have all the exciting events of the roaring Twenties, and, in New York City, a large and lively assortment of newspapers to comment upon the wonderful nonsense. From the "cosmographs" of the Graphic I learned all about Peaches and Daddy Browning. There was the thrill of the Hall-Mills case. The News and Mirror recorded pictorially the revolution in morals as skirts came up and inhibitions fell down. I remember vividly the excitement that the newspapers generated out of the discovery of King Tut-Ankh Amen's tomb, the race to carry serum to Nome to end the diphtheria epidemic and the imprisonment of Floyd Collins in a cave in Kentucky. The inanities of marathon dancers and flag-pole sitters, and the exploits of rum runners and gangsters as reported in the daily press more than matched the synthetic thrills provided by today's diet of TV westerns and private eye dramas.

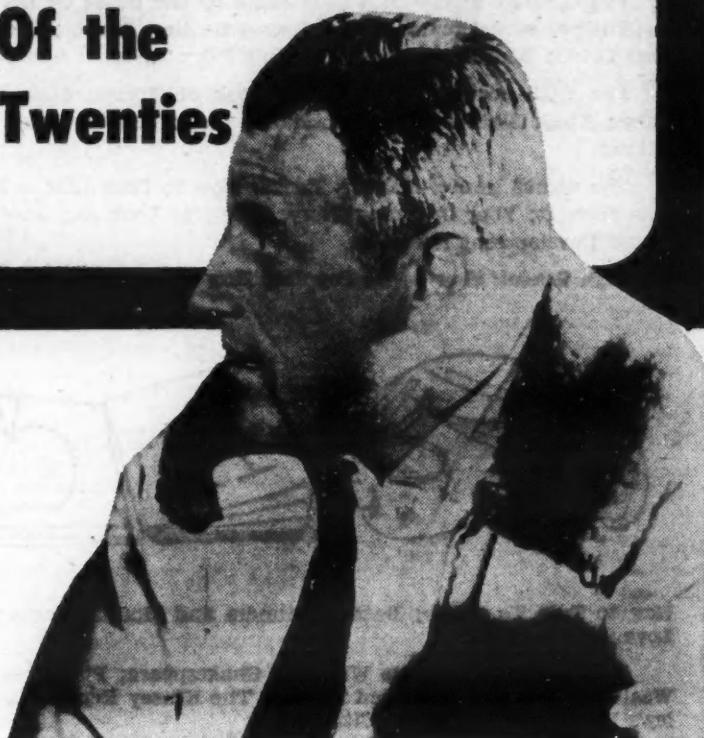
I refreshed my own memories of the Era of Wonderful Nonsense while researching the Scopes trial. The indictment of Scopes on the charge of teaching the theory of evolution in a Tennessee schoolroom led to a courtroom battle which, for pageantry and moral significance has never been equalled:

Careful Research Necessary

I tackled *Inherit the Wind*, the story of that trial, with this in mind. Filming a motion picture about an event, still bright in the memories of many people, requires careful study on the part of any director.

My 1,750 extras all had to be dressed in the styles of 1925. Old newspaper photos showed women in coal-scuttle hats, lampshade dresses, and men in jaunty "straws" and high-hitched trousers.

"Inherit the Wind" Recalls Great Debate Of the Twenties



It was with great pleasure that I found that Spencer Tracy, so like Clarence Darrow in the lawyer's old photos, needed no makeup.

The car which Frederic March and Florence Eldridge use is a 1925 Mitchell, once owned by Rudolph Valentino. Newspapers shown during the course of the picture include advertisements in keeping with the times. In one, the buyer was offered a brand new deluxe Chevy or Ford for the delivery price of \$575! Extras like "automatic windshield wiper, four (4-count 'em) brakes and electric horns" were included free.

While the picture tabloids were exploding with the fabulous "Monkey Trial," roasts were selling for 19-cents a pound and the Happiness Boys were on radio twice a week.

Mencken's news story of the Scopes trial was indeed the biggest of the day, but it had plenty of competition.

Prohibition Set the Stage

In 1919 the 18th amendment was casually passed after only 13 hours' debate in the Senate. Looking back, I'd say the somber mood of immediate post-war days was responsible for the quiet adoption of prohibition. But six months later the temper of the time had completely reversed itself, and an explosive, devil-may-care generation screamed for whisky.

Alphonse Capone gave them what they wanted. The hip-flask, the speakeasy, the locked parlor cabinet, the gin-filled tea cup became the only wet spots in a dry land.

Al Smith fought for an amendment to the 18th. He wanted to give every state the right to choose for itself: wet or dry.

It was left for F. Scott Fitzgerald to open the eyes of the nation to the pressing problem of the younger generation. Girls had lifted their skirts to a full nine inches above the ankle, shed their long, black stockings in favor of "sheers," smoked and drank in public.

The young man spent less time at home, more time rollicking down city streets and country roads in tin lizzies. Sons kept secrets from fathers, read Sinclair Lewis and E. E. Cummings.

As busy as the progressive book publishers or the illicit distilleries were the laboratories of science. Hundreds of new machines and devices were invading the home and industry. Science gained monumental prestige.

People learned of the existence of atoms, hormones, vitamins, psychoses, neuroses, and reflexes.

Then a Tennessee high school teacher gave a lesson on Darwin's theory of evolution. The deed set off a chain of events that was to draw three of the day's greatest personalities to the small Southern town. hit newspapers in every corner of the civilized world.

In retrospect, I see the Scopes trial as not merely the story of a court case with a carnival aspect, but a trial of man's right to think.

When I decided to make *Inherit the Wind*, I cast two of our most dynamic acting figures in major roles—Frederic March and Spencer Tracy—because their talents can do justice to the story. Gene Kelly is also starred as a cynical newspaperman, reminiscent of H. L. Mencken.

"Heavenly" Hillsboro, the scene of the action, could be any American town during the Era of Wonderful Nonsense.

1929 Collapse Ended an Era

The Scopes trial climaxed the Roaring Twenties, but by no means ended it. The picture tabloids would still see soaring circulations with their stories of Capone's gangland, the "Exodus" to Florida, Lindbergh and the Spirit of St. Louis, and Walter Lippman's study of the morals of the times.

Then 1929, and the nation plunged from the heights of the mad era into the depth of depression. Economic collapse marked the end of our shimmering decade. The flapper age was wrapped in a shroud of sobriety and laid to rest.

But those who lived through them will never forget the times when American individualism was at its height, intellectual curiosity poked into every nook and cranny, and hilarity was host!

Constant Reader

By JANE GOODSELL

You can tell what's on a girl's mind by the books on her shelf:
The pre-school years: Mother Goose; Bedtime Stories; The Little Train That Could; Winnie the Pooh; Grimm's Fairy Tales.

The fifth grade: The Complete Book of Horses; Star, the Wonder Horse; Black Stallion; Chestnut Marie; Black Beauty; Cow Pony; Derby Winner.

The eighth grade: Makeup Tricks; How to Look Like a Model; Your Eyes Have It; Your Crowning Glory; Lovely to Look At; Good Grooming; Figure Development Exercises.

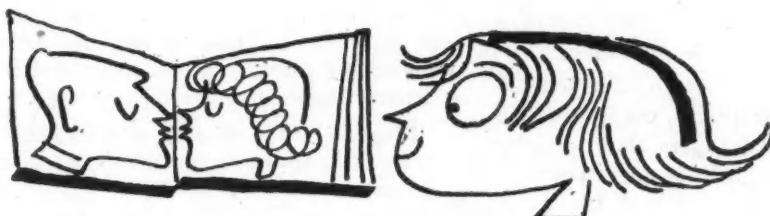
High School: How to Be Popular; How to Improve Your Personality;



How to Talk To a Boy; Dating Manners and Morals; Facts of Life and Love for Teen Agers.

College: The Complete Works of Shakespeare; Plato's Republic; The Wealth of Nations; Advanced French; The Kinsey Report; Lady Chatterley's Lover (unexpurgated edition).

After college: Gregg's Shorthand; The Typing Manual; How to Apply for A Job.



The first year of marriage: The Marriage Manual; The Joy of Cooking; Gourmet Meals For Two; Chafing Dish Meals For Two; How To Keep A House; How To Keep A Husband Happy; How To Live On A Budget; Preparing For Motherhood; How To Buy A House.

The next five years of marriage: Baby and Child Care; Feeding Problems Of Children; Mother Goose; Bedtime Stories; Emotional Problems of Children; Sibling Rivalry And How To Avoid It; 1001 Ideas For Rainy Day Play; Quick And Easy Menus; Budget Meals; The Problem Of The Middle Child; Slipcovering Made Easy.



The fifth anniversary to the tenth: Preparing Your Child For School; The PTA Manual; Why Johnny Can't Read; Lunch Box Ideas; Training Your Dog; Raising Hamsters; Care and Feeding of Goldfish; The Brownie Leader's Handbook; Last Minute Meals; How To Make Your Money Go Farther; Baby's First Year; Home Remodeling.

The tenth anniversary to the twentieth: The PTA President's Guidebook; Roberts' Rules of Order; Understanding the Adolescent; Facts of Life and Love for Teen Agers (revised edition); Cooking for the Teen Age Crowd; Peace of Mind; Problems of Adolescence; Emotional Serenity and How To Achieve It.

And after that: The Hollywood Diet Book; How to Diet and Like it; Low Fat Cookery; 1000 Yogurt Recipes; Count Your Calories.

—Record Drawings by Marjorie Glaubach

Social Security Changes Increase Protection For Families of Workers

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Consumer Expert for The Record

The big fight over medical insurance overshadowed the fact that Congress did pass several important changes in Social Security, some of special value to younger families. Most notably, the changes increase financial protection for younger workers who become severely disabled, and for families who lose their breadwinner.

Other important changes enable some people previously denied benefits now to get them, and ease the penalties on beneficiaries who continue to work.

The Social Security offices are distributing detailed information on the changes. But let's also see how, in general, they affect your family financial planning.

You and your family ought to know your Social Security benefits as thoroughly as you know how much money you have in the bank. For that's what Social Security really is: money in the bank against the day you might lose your income because of disablement, death of the family breadwinner or old age. Young workers and their wives tend to pay little attention to Social Security. They think of it as something for the old folks. Actually Social Security increasingly is becoming the young family's chief bulwark against disaster.

Effect of Changes On Your Family

Here are the Social Security changes of perhaps widest importance, and their potential effect on your family:

1—Severely disabled workers no longer need wait until age 50 to get Social Security benefits. Thus, all workers who already are disabled or chronically ill to the point where they can't engage in substantial gainful work, are eligible immediately. Disabled workers still do need five years of Social Security coverage, out of the ten years before becoming disabled, to qualify.

But even if you are not disabled, you should realize that for the first time in your life you are financially protected against such a plight. Not even the most expensive accident and sickness insurance policy sold by private companies could give you as much protection as the new Social Security benefit. In fact, since Social Security and the new veterans' benefits now both provide protection against disablement, it's questionable whether wage-earners any longer need to buy expensive individual disability policies.

2—Benefits are raised for children. If your family breadwinner should die, the children now will get increased payments. Like the widow herself, each child will get three-quarters of the worker's primary benefit instead of the former allotment of half plus an extra quarter distributed among the children. The maximum family payments have not been increased. But families not getting the maximum now will get larger payments, and payments will not be reduced as drastically when each child reaches 18; in some cases, may not be reduced at all.

For example, take a widow with three children whose deceased husband had an average wage of \$320 a month (that is, wages that can be counted towards Social Security credit). This would have given him a primary benefit of \$110 a month. Under the old law, his family benefits theoretically would have totalled \$275. But the family would have bumped up against the \$254 maximum for that benefit class. And when the oldest child reached 18 under the old rules, this family's benefit would have dropped to \$220.

Under the new law, the maximum family payment is still \$254. But when the oldest child reaches 18, the rest of the family, in this example, still will get \$247.50.

Now that's valuable family insurance. It will take care of most of a bereaved family's needs although it still needs some supplementation from union group insurance or private insurance.

For example, we estimate that a widow with three children, living in a large city today, would need about \$350 a month for a modest standard of living. A widow with two would need about \$305.

That leaves a gap of \$60 to \$100 between Social Security family payments and modest needs. There's another gap between the time the youngest child reaches 18, when the widow's payments stop, and the time she reaches 62, when they resume. This gap in the widow's payments will be 10-15 years in many cases.

To supplement family Social Security, you can estimate that \$5,000 of life insurance will provide \$50 a month for ten years; \$10,000 will yield \$50 a month for 20 years.

If you're a war veteran, you may not even need that much insurance. A vet's widow with one child whose own total other income (including her Social Security, but not the children's) is under \$1,000 a year, would be eligible for V.A. payments of \$75 a month plus \$15 for each additional child. If over \$1,000 but not over \$2,000, she'd get \$60 plus \$15 for each additional child.

A childless widow can get \$60 from the V.A. if her total other income is not over \$600 a year; \$45 if over \$600 but not over \$1,200; \$25, if over \$1,200 but not over \$1,800.

3—A number of changes help older people. Among them:

• Some people who lacked sufficient coverage now can become eligible for benefits with less coverage. For example, a worker who will reach retirement age (65 for men, 62 for women) in 1961, previously needed about five years of covered work. Now he needs only 3½ years. Anyone previously telling me he didn't have enough coverage, should contact his Social Security office to see if he now does qualify. This may especially help women who worked some years but quit for family or other reasons. But the least any worker needs is 1½ years of coverage.

• People on Social Security who work part-time, will not forfeit as much of their payments. Beginning with 1961, a beneficiary who earns more than \$1,200 in a year will have \$1 withheld for each \$2 he earns from \$1,200 to \$1,500. For every \$1 earned over \$1,500, \$1 of benefits will be withheld.

• Survivors of workers who died before 1940 and had at least 1½ years of coverage, now are eligible. That includes widows, aged dependent parents and disabled sons and daughters of workers who died after March 31, 1938, if they meet other qualifications.

• A woman who marries a man on Social Security can get payments after one year, instead of three as before.

rwdsu RECORD

lighter side of the record



Legal Lingo

If a friend were to give you an orange he'd simply say, "Here's an orange."

But when the transaction is entrusted to a lawyer, he might put it this way:

"I hereby give and convey to you, all and singular, my estate and interest, rights, title, claim and advantages of and in said orange, together with all its rind, juice, pulp and pits and all rights and advantages with full power to bite, cut and otherwise eat the same or give the same away with and without the rind, skin, juice, pulp or pits, anything herein before or herein after or in any other deed, or deeds, instruments of whatever nature or kind whatsoever to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding."

Then another smart legal eagle may come along and take it away from you.

Nick Snacks!!!

The only thing wrong with health foods is that you've got to be in perfect health to digest them—Oscar Homolka.

A Good Location

A Saturday Review reader reports that in Columbus, Ohio, a state liquor store is located at the intersection of Gay and High Streets.

Hotel Sign

PLEASE DO NOT SMOKE IN BED.
THE ASHES THAT FALL TO THE FLOOR
MAY BE YOUR OWN

Modern Equation

One of the biggest troubles with success these days is that its recipe is about the same as that for a nervous breakdown.

Countdown

The elderly man from the hills came down to Chattanooga to spend a weekend with his daughter

and son-in-law. When he bought his return ticket Sunday night he was at the head of a long queue in the railroad station.

He was very careful and very slow at counting his change down to the last penny.

The ticket agent, becoming annoyed at the delay with all those people waiting, asked sharply:

"What's the matter? Didn't I give you the right change?"

The mountaineer slipped the bills and coins in his pocket and said:

"Just barely."

True Confessions

Sam Jones filled in his insurance application and handed it to the insurance salesman who, after studying it a moment, said, "Mr. Jones, you'll have to change this part where it asks the relationship of Mrs. Jones to yourself. You should write 'wife,' not 'strained'."

Object Lesson

A ragged panhandler accosted a well-dressed sportsman and asked for a handout. The sportsman said, "I'll do better than that. I'll get you a drink."

"No, thanks," answered the bum, "I never drink."

"Hmm," said the sport, "I understand. Here, have a good cigar then."

"No, thanks, I don't smoke either," replied the beggar.

"Well, I'll tell you what I'll do," said the sport, "I've got a tip on a horse that will not only bring you in some money, it might give you enough to buy a suit."

"I couldn't do that," cried the panhandler, "I never gamble. All I want is some food."

"You'll have it!" vowed the sport, "and it will be right at home with me. I want my wife to see what happens to a guy who doesn't drink, smoke, or gamble."

Heartless

"Were giving you a raise, Tomkins," boomed the boss. "We want your last week here to be a happy one."

His Choice

When William Wugen, chauffeur to six presidents of New York University, got his first job in 1919 he made \$40 a week, and the president was Elmer Ellsworth Brown.

When Mr. Wugen first asked for \$45 a week, the old gentleman was shocked.

"Do you realize," said Chancellor Brown, "that is more than our professors earn?"

"Yes, sir," answered Mr. Wugen, "that's why I'm a chauffeur."

Daffynitions

Privateer: A good try in seclusion.

Erie: A railroad.

Province: In favor of Vincent.

Blandish: A smooth-operating plate.

Quotes You'll Never Hear

"But you're not going to keep paying him that blackmail money, are you?"

"You're darn tootin' I am. Do you think I want to get killed?"

"Do you have anything else to say, Mr. Prosecuting Attorney?"

"Just one thing, Your Honor. I'd like to ask for dismissal because the defense attorney is just too smart for me."

"The star of the show is ill. You'll have to go on in her place."

"You must be kidding. I'm not the understudy. I'm just here to deliver a telegram."

"Well, Texas Pete, have you got anything to say before we hang you?"

"Just one thing. Don't forget to send my residuals to my wife."

On The Human Side



Ticklers



By George



SHE REIGNS: The reasons 24-year-old Marge Betts was picked as the Hammond, Ind. Newspaper Guild's Page One Ball Queen are quite obvious. She is a cashier on the Hammond Times.

\$1,800 for COPE from R. H. Macy Workers . . .



That's money they're admiring! Officers of Local 1-S gather around RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg to present him with check which swells local members' COPE contributions to \$1,800. From left are '1-S' Vice-Presidents Phil Hoffstein and Bill Atkinson, Greenberg and '1-S' Pres. Sam Kovenetsky. Presentation took place at local's annual stewards' conference, held Oct. 11 at Hotel New Yorker. See story on Page 5.

. . . And \$1,300 from '108'



Local 108 steward Hugh Saxe hands COPE buck to Betty Dean as executive board member Lillian Gabel and Joel Jacobson, president of New Jersey CIO Council, look on. Local set up special COPE table at its convention in Newark Oct. 16 and collected \$300 for COPE, in addition to previous \$1,000.



Reporting to Local 108 stewards on union's progress during past year, Pres. Irving Rosenberg calls for union to participate in sponsorship of low-cost cooperative housing within budget of union members. More than 200 stewards attended the all-day convention. See story on page 5.